The Intelligencer.

Old Physicians of Wheeling.

The first physician who permanently settled in Wheeling was Gideon Comstook Forsythe, in 1803. It is not certainly known where he emigrated from but probably Chester Co., Pa. He was alone in the practice until 1806, when Drs. H. Potter, Thomas Toner and James Ralff studied medicine under him. The first ramed student became Dr. Forsythe's partner, which continued but a short time, when Dr, Potter left. Returning to Whealing in student became Dr. Forsythe's partner, which continued but a short time, when Dr. Potter left. Returning to Wheeling in October 1808, he opened an office for himself, practicing here several years. Dr. Forsythe continued his practice here until after the close of the war of 1812, when he emigrated to "English Turn," below New Orleans, and embarked in the manufacturing of rum from molasses. Dr. Forsythe introduced drugs, that is opened an apothecary shop, dispensing drugs and medicines, as indeed all his successors did, up to the more modern lime of having prescription stores. With all physicians of that time an apothecary shop was a sinc quantum and the prescription stores. With all physicians of that time an apothecary shop was a sinc quantum. The Peruvian bark and calomet used by Dr. Forsythe in his practice was attended with such marked success in the treatment of malarial discases, as to render him quite popular. It may be safely infered, that Dr. F. and his students paid some attention to practical anatomy, the following notice in the "Wheels" SOMETHING UNCOMMON.

SOMETHING UNCOMMON.

On Thresday, the 22d inst, a box was und on the Virginia shore of the Ohio ver a short distance below town. On sening the bax it was found to contain remains of a human body so disfgred as to make it difficult to know the contraint of the c be some murdered perso committed to the current to prevent detection. The Coroner was about to hold an inquest and applied to Dr. Forsythe to examine the body. Dr. F. intimated that an inquest was unnecessary. Upon examination of some of the grave clothes it prove to be the body of a black woman lately belonging to the subscriber, who died on the 10th inst, and was decently buried. It is also ascertained that the body was taken from the grave, sawn and hacked to pieces by the midnight butchers of Dr. F.'s shop, and that they afterwards in placed it in a most indeen manner in a box, and with great inhumanity, put into the river, to be cast sahore and be eaten by dogs, hogs, &c. It is hardly credible that any one would be guilty of such a brutal and infamous transaction. If the renains of deceased persons are to be disturbed and filmgled in this way by the savages of the "Doctor Shop," it is fair to presume that cases of deaft, will be heard of with satisfaction and desired by them; so that our graves will require a guard to prevent their bodies being taken up. This is published to the world to awaken public indignation against such inhuman and abominable proceedings.

Geodor Knox.

Wheeling, Dec. 28, 1807.

Dr. Thomas Tone, after practicing four nitted to the current to prevent de-

hich he was eminently successful, using the land and antiseption of the land antiseption of the la so used with happy effect "brewers
" The Doctor was honored by hav-onferred upon him by Colonel Moses herd the office of surgeon of the was restored, he resumed his medical practice, and in a few years became one of the leading physicians of the town, one of the leading physicians of the town, one of the leading physicians of the town, one of the properties of the place; by this union they had but one child, a daughter, who married M. W. Junkins, M. D., of Bellaire, Ohio. After gaining a compotency, Dr. Todd regaining a compotency, Dr. Todd regaining a compotency, Dr. Todd reof the leading physicians of the town, being quite popular, affable and sociable in his manners, secured to him a large and lucrative practice, which he enjoyed for many years. He married an accomplished and "beautiful young lady, daughter of Mr. Andrew Woods, one of the early settlers of the place; by this union they had but one child, a daughter, who married M. W. Junkins, M. D., of Bellaire, Ohio. After gaining a compotency, Dr. Todd retired from practice, to a beautiful country residence above the present city of Bellaire, intending to spend there the remainder of his life. He accepted the civil office of Margistrate, hoping to be as useful in correcting the morals maladies of the people, as he had been in curing their physical ills, much of his leisure time was spent in reading moral, religious, and literary works. When quite advanced in years, he was greatly afflicted by the loss of his wife; who had been his companion for over fifty years. He spent the remainder of his life with his son-in-law, Dr. M. W. Junkins, and died on the 8th of March 1856 in the 84th year of his and the garden and the garden and the garden and placed in position by Dr. Hupp.

In the period from 1820 to 1828 Drs. In the period from

"Requiescat in Pace," We are indebted for the above sketch to his brother, Dr. A. S. Todd of this city. JOHNUM MORTON, M. D.; was born in Massachusetts, studied medi-

was born in Massachusetts, studied medicine and gradunged at Harvard University. He opened an office in Wheeling in 1816, and continued in active practice until the early part 61 1839. He died suddenly of Pericardial Efisiation, being about 65 years old. Dr. Morton was a man of few words, sharp, austere manner, rather repulsive to those anacquainted with his better qualities of heart and mind. It was said, if he had time to consider any intricate case his diagnosis would be correct; hence, this element in his mental character did not fit him well for many of the emergencies of medical

in new remedies, being a constant reader of medical periodicals, both foreign and domestic. He had a chemical labratory of his own, in which he made many ex-periments. He is said to have been the

demestic. He hand a chemical interval of his own, in which he made many experiments. He is said to have been the periments. He is said to have been the later to introduce in his practice Pediophyllin Lactucarium and Quinine (the latter was discovered in 1821, by Pelletier and Caventon) in their uses in the choleral valing billous diseases. In the choleral property of the celebrated Dr. Cartwright. He of the celebrated Dr. Cartwright. He was fond of mechanics, and had his private shop for the construction of splints, was shop for the construction of splints, was fond of mechanics, and had his private shop for the construction of splints, was formed of mechanics, and had his private shop for the construction of splints, was formed of mechanics, and had his private shop for the construction of splints, was formed of the celebrated Dr. Cartwright. He was formed to the construction of splints, and the struments, beside other aparatus for secientific purposes. He also kept a private dissecting room in his house on water dispersion of the first operation for club feet, performed by Dr. Morton, of Philase and the proposed of the district to the proposed of the

with great injumenty, me from a box, and added medicine under De, Rust, of the control of the property of t

was of Irish parentage and born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1796. He studied uncedicine under Dr. Buckler; of Baltimore, and graduated in the Baltimore Malicial College in 1819 (7). He settled in Wheeling in 1829 (7), soon after which he married Miss Deborah Graham, by whom he had a son and daughter. The son died when about 14 years old, and the daughter is new the accomplished wife of Hon. A. I. Boreman, of Parkersburg, W. Va., who was the first Governor of this State. Dr. T. was thoroughly read in medicine, and actively alive to its progress and improvement. He was regarded as a very successful practitioner, passionate, warm-hearted, and devoted to his patients and friends; public spirited, participating largely in the affairs of the city government, being at the time of his death, December 26, 1868, Mayor of this city more charitable, eleemosynary and unrequited service in the 38 years of his practice, than any other practicitioner, and his death was deeply regretted by our citizens.

DR. D. R. D. DOSSEY came here in 1834. He was a minister in

was of Iriah extraction; his father and ancestry were plain Pennsylvania far-mers. In his 9th year, young Hullihen met with a serious accident, by which both feet were so seriously burned that he was to some extent crippled for life. His both feet were so seriously burned that he was to some extent crippled for life. His learly educational "advantages were only a such as were 'allorded by the district school. At an early age he manifested a love for medicine and surgery, and his vigorous pursuit of these studies was about by his success in after life. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md., and in 1832 commenced practice, combining dentistry with general surgery, all Canton, Stark county

students. He attended the late Thomas in the first operation for club in Johnson in the first operation for club leet, performed by Dr. Morton, of Philiped Philiped

sons and six daugiters. His olices son, John Q. Eoff, studied medicine and practiced-several years. Dr. Eoff and family being wealthy, he after nine or ten years retired from practice. He died January 28th, 1859, in his 71st year.

DR. JOR WILSON

was educated at Princeton, N. J., and studied medicine under Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, began practice in 1812, and continued until his death, in 1829. His place of residence was six miles above Wheeling. He had agreat reputation as a surgeon, and was a bold and successful Opérator, being sent for far and near. One leg being shorter than the other, and partly flexed, he devised a saddle with an upright horn to enable him to ride on borseback.

d regiment in the numerous battles fought in the Valley of Virginia, until he was a killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19th, 1864, being in his 40th year. As a soldier Df. Thobarn, was greatly beloved by his brother officers and men, as a man, full of kindness and benevolence that and of midoubted bravery and particism. and a modulated bravery and particism. and a hand of midoubted bravery and particism. and as a physician he possessed very clever attainments, with a high sense of profour pears of trustees were also in the course of the Board of Trustees were also in the profound of the profo

DR, ERNST AUGUST WILHELM WEHRMAN DR. ERNST AUGUST WILHELM WEHRMAN was born in Hanover, Germany, and educated at the University of Gottingen, emigrated to Wheeling in 1838. He was a great favorite among the German populafition, devoting his chief attention to the practice of obstretrics. His health rapidly failing, he left this city and settled near Captina, Ohio, in the beginning of 1845, hoping to recover his health, but, about one year afterwards he died of Physics Pulmonalis.

DR. D. J. M'GINNIS
Camb here from Fairmont, W. Va., and
opened an office in 1868. He was also a
minister of the M. E. Church. He was a
member of the Wheeling and Ohio County Medical Society. In the fall of of 1870
his health failed rapidly and he died of
Phthists Pulmonalis, December 22d, 1870.
DR. JOSEPH S. ELDER,

DIL JORFEI S, ELDER,
was born in Strattonville, Clarion county,
Pa., June 6th, 1843, came here in 1863,
and was employed as a prescriptionist in
several apothecary shops. He attende
tectures at the Miami Medical College,
Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in
1874. After practicing in this city about
two years, he went to Mason, Texas, in
February 1874, where he died of Phthisis
Pulmonalis, Jan. 5th, 1875, aged 32 years. ROBERT HAZLETT CUMMINS, M. D.,

was born in Washington, Pa., in Feb. 1817. Died in Wheeling, April 12th, 1873, a complete sketch of whose life will be found in the transactions of this society for 1873. HENRY J. WIESEL, M. D.

was born in the city of Baltimore, April 22d, 1840. Died in Wheeling, Nov. 4th, 1873. His biography has also been writ-ten and published in your transactions.

REFLECTIONS.

As correct diagnoses form the basis of successful treatment, it.seems difficult to understand how the early physicians formed their opinions. The modern additions to anatomy, physiology- and pathology revealed by the microscope, as well as its clinical uses in urinary and pulmonary diseases were to-them unknown: Without the-stethoscope, how did they distinguish or differentiate Pneumonia, Bronchitis Pleura-pneumonia, Pluritis, Empyeina, Hy.

Chapline street, near 12th.

THE ORIO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
was organized in the spring of 1837. Fraternal feeling among the faculty for several years anterior to its formation, had
not been altogether lovely. On the contrary, professional jealousies had largely
interfered with every day's intercourse
between a number of our practitioners.
One of our leading physicians (M. H.
Houston), who had just returned from
attendance on a meeting of the National
Medical Association, invited the faculty
to an entertainment at his residence, having prepared a speech for the occasion
quite conciliatory in its tone, which he
real. Ample justice having been done to
viands of the table, followed by some of
the best of wines, the company became
amiable and charitable, proving the truth
of the Latin proverb, "a vino verida," for
the old gradges and lealousies being freely talked over and mutually explained,
were succeeded by the bright sunshine of
cordial feeling and good will. Her living
members will remember with pleasure
and profit her meetings, has it is certain
that the standing and interests of our
medical faculty were elevated and improved by the Association.

DR. HULLIHEN'S PRIVATE INFIRMARY, located on John street, was established in 1845, and controlled by Drs. Hullihen and John Frissell. It continued until 1848, when the

WHEEEING HOSPITAL

was opened, although it was not charter ed until March, 1850. Drs. Hulliher Frissell and Houston were its first attent on the east bank of the Ohio river, in North Wheeling, and is a large and com-modious building, with all the appoint-ments of a first-class Hospital, capable of drothorax, Peri-carditis, Cude-carditi, Hydro-pericardium and the whole class of throassic plegmatiac? It is only since 1851 that medical thermometry and its laws in disease, have been determined, until now in MEDICAY.

built by the city several years since, is located on the creek bank east of the city. It is designed exclusively for small-porpatients, who are attended and the house is under the control of the Health

Officer of the city.

In reviewing the history of the medical profession here, it is evident that the organization and maintainance of mediorganization and maintainance of medi-cal societies has done more to regulate the practice, generate fraternal feelings, advance and elevate the profession, than all other means or projects; hence they are to be highly commended. "In union there is strength"—"united we stand, di-

1816, and continued in active precision of the city precision of t

pitch plaster over the stomach and ablos-men was generally adopted. Besides keep-ing the parts warm, it served to quiet the fears of such as had unbounded confidence

in its efficacy. The treatment was varied. The most successful was calomel, opium and capscium, in greater or less quantities. A dose of the first named ranged from a half grain to half an once. The mortality was from 50 to 60 per cent. What was known as premonithry diarrho's, was promptly treated, doubtless saving many lives. The duration of the epidemic was from the latter part of May until about the middle of July. The population of the town was about—thousand, reduced considerably by those who field to the country. The second epidemic of cholera was also introduced by the river in 1840-50. The first local case occurred on the 19th of May, or probably earlier as claimed. The last case about the first week of September. The number of persons attacked was not over one quarter of those in the first, proportionate to the population, now amounting to—thousand. As the march of both epidemics had been from east to west, it is curious how in both these instances it was reversed. In addition to the previous treatment, sulphuric acid and strychnine were used with great confidence and success. Severe bowel complaints preceded and followed both these epidemics.

In the spring of 1834, there occurred an extensive and fatal Puerperal P. In this as in all subsequent endemics of this disease, we have noted the prevalence of Erysipelas to a greater or less extent. What relation of cause and effect may exist between the two diseases is not fully determined; but we desire to note the fact, profuse bleeding, calomel, opium and treatenentic variances.

exist between the two diseases is not ituly determined; but we desire to note the fact, profuse bleeding, calomel, opium and tartar-emetic were the most frequent remedies used. The winter of 1848-49, there prevailed a most malignant endemic of Scarletina. The disease was usually ushered in by violent vomiting, purging and collapse, many died in this stage of the disease, but if reaction came on, the control of the disease, but if reaction came on, the of the disease, but it reaction came on, are eruption was very profuse, the throat and adjacent parts greatly swollen and pain-ful, rendering deglutition impossible; of ten followed by sloughing of portions of the tonsils and soft palate, and usually terminating in death. Whole families of ten followed by sloughing of portions of the tonsils and soft palate, and usually terminating in death. Whole families of children were swepthway by this terrible disease, except infants under one year, who, in our observation were never attacked. No medication appeared to control the fatal tendencies of the disease. During the fall of 1840, and epidemic of influenza swept over the whole country, commonly known as the "tyler grippe." Its invasion of this city was sudden and general. As bleeding was the common practice, its use in this disease proved pernicious, diaphoretics, anodynes and stimulants were more successful. An attack was very apt to develop lung disease, in those having such a predisposition. This epidemic lasted about three weeks. It was remarked that it left an asthenic impression upon other diseases, so as to contraindicate the use of the lancet or other powerful depresents. It is probable that the change of type from the inflammatory to the asthenic form in fevers, began after the cholera of 1849 the asthenic type was so strongly marked, as precessitate the substitution of times fevers, segan after this epidemic. Let's extain after the cholera of 1849 the asthenic type was so strongly marked, as to necessitate the substitution of tonics and stimulants, for the old antiphlogistic treatment. The 4th and last quarter from 1850 to the present. In 4th begining of this period, we have recorded the continuation of cholera and its recurrence in 1864, and by the testimony of some of our physicians again in 1873. The most noted endemic was the appearance of diphtheria in the fall of 1857. Altogether in the opinion of several of our older practitioners, sporadic cases of this form of sore throat had been treated by them under the name of "putrid sore throat" many years before; yet at the time above named it was well marked and frequent, often infecting whole families with singular fatality. This disease has remained with us to this time, being at certain seasons fully as prevalent, as when it first appeared.

The disease spread from Albany, N. Y.,

peared.

The disease spread from Albany, N. Y. and was fully described by Dr. Alder March, of that city, of its infectious nature there can be no reasonable doubt ture there can be no reasonable doubt. Its local treatment by causatics and powerful stringents has, by a wider experience been discarded, and recognizing its constitutional character, the first object in the present practice is to control the accompaning fever by anti-pyretics and the internatuse of Chiorat, potass, and iron, although local applications are still used by some. The serofulous constitution appears to have an increased liability to its inctrleging before emigrating a Wheeling in a stragmore, commander wettands or "tilest specified in a stragmore in particles in the process of the particle of the process of the particle of the p

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and plysique until they are literally a race of invalidation of the same they are literally a race of invalidation of the same they are not experience, persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a large experience, dovering a period of years, and embracing the freatment of many thousands of cases of those almients peculiar to Women, Brr.R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a curreall, but one, which individual subjection of the present day. This natural specific compond is called Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prestription, The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by major, and with a certainty naver before attained by any madicines 2. Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs resulting from debility and laceration and very many other chonic diseases incident to women, on typore the metalon of strength in natural support, internal freer, congestion, infammation and ulceration and very many other chonic diseases incident to women, on typore the metalon devents on the present day and laceration and very many other chonic disease. of strength in natural support, internal fever, congestion, infammation and ulceration and very stanty other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Frescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may ayold that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a samilyphysician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

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Keyser 11:35

Cumberland 12:20

Martinaburg 2:40

Wash'ton City 5:20

Baltimore 5:50 4:40 7:10 9:25 10:45 A.M. 2:35 11:00 A.M. 6:15

Nos. 1 and 5 run daily; No. 3 daily except day; Nos. 7 and 43 daily except Sunday; stops at all stations between Wheeling and 6 No. 7 staps at all stations between Wheeli Cumberland. WESTBOUND. | No. 2. | No. 8. | No. 4. | No. 6.

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